

The Canadian Guardian

VOL. 11, No. 49

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915

\$100 PER YEAR

Canadian Casualties Exceed 5000

Ottawa, April 30.—Private messages received here from London indicate that the casualties among the Canadians in the desperate fighting north of Ypres were even heavier than has been calculated. According to these messages the list will run into a total of over 5000, including over 600 killed and 2500 wounded. The missing, it is feared, will run close to the two thousand mark.

A German official dispatch of several days ago claims that 1,000 Canadians had been captured. This would indicate that a large number of those described as missing may later on have to be added to the dead.

FOUGHT BACK TO BACK UNTIL SUPPORT CAME

London, April 26.—Under the caption of "Avenge Canadian," a Morning Post correspondent, describing Friday's engagement, says this battle is unique as being the first great event of its kind in Canadian history, for the Canadian troops can claim it as their own and the glory of it. They were holding the extreme left of the British line, preparing the ground by means of their poison bombs, the Germans, driving through Langemarck and Pilkem, forced a passage across the canal between Stenestraat and Hetras, reaching the village of Elverain. French Canadian soldiers, French and Canadians, with Belgian prisoners caught in the stupefying fumes of gas bombs, were taken at a disadvantage, and despite valiant efforts of their supporting lines were forced to fly.

"Pouring their masses across the canal the Germans then swung to their left and attacked a considerable portion of the Canadian forces in the rear. The Canadians, facing both ways, fought like lions, for it was bayonet work now and the hardy colonials, practically back to back, were battling for their lives."

"Meanwhile," the correspondent adds, "the supports, of which we have great bodies at all points of our line, hurried up and mingled with Zouave, who had by this time reformed and fell in one deadly rush upon the Germans. They cut their way through to the succumbing Canadians and the whole mass charged on to recapture the lost positions. Not only were the allies' trenches recovered, but, still sweeping onward, the avenging Canadians gained a footing in the lines that the Germans had previously occupied in this glorious onslaught. Whole companies of Germans were entirely wiped out. Great numbers of machine guns were captured, and German field guns, which had closely followed the advancing infantry, were compelled to beat a hasty retreat to safer quarters. The Canadians had saved the line, and though they have lost heavily, they have given more than they have received."

According to a Times correspondent, the Canadians on Friday were pitted against a number of Hungarian regiments which had been brought up to fill a gap in the Duke of Württemberg's army.

"The breaking of the French line very seriously exposed the left of the division of Canadians held in reserve to the north of Ypres. The division was compelled to retire, leaving the four guns in the enemy's hands. But the troops responded to the call with magnificent dash and effort, and with two brilliant bayonet charges they forced the enemy to retreat in disorder. They not only recovered the lost guns but took many prisoners and drove the enemy out of Pilkem. Such deeds cannot be done without heavy losses and the losses of

the Canadians in this brilliant action are heavy."

The whole of the Paris press pays homage this morning to the bravery and marvellous dash of the "Glorious Canadian contingent."

Lord Charles Beresford, inspecting Northamptonshire volunteers yesterday, said their hearts had been thrilled by the story of the gallantry of the Canadians. "Canadians saved the day," and the story of their glorious achievement will run through the empire, giving fresh stimulus to our patriotic sense across the seas. They had already seen what Canadians were capable of in previous wars."

HADLEY MURDER A REPETITION OF ZABERN OUTRAGE

London, April 19.—Of the smaller incidents of the war none has stirred British feeling so deeply as what Sir Edward Grey calls the "murder" of young Hadley, by Captain Nicolay, a German officer, on a train from Berlin. Apparently some members of the German government were conscious of the facts, for although Hadley was shot on August 8, neither his relatives nor the British authorities were able to obtain any particulars until November.

"It is Zabern all over," says the Westminster Gazette, which says: "It is quite true that the German people were a good deal agitated over the Zabern incident, but it ended in a complete victory for Prussian militarism. We see, too, how in a wider sphere this, in order to be first, doctrine is acted upon with most lamentable consequences. When last August, Russia gave the order for mobilization, Germany declared war in order to be the first. Captain Nicolay committed murder in order to be first just as Zabern, Lieutenant Von Foster, wounded the same colour because, as the military court, which acquitted Von Foster said, he could assume that he was going to be belated and could not wait until the knife was in his ribs."

"By way of letting the Czar know that the Kaiser was a Prussian officer, a little delay and a little consideration might have saved the peace of Europe just as it might have saved the life of Hadley. Both were murdered by the spite of German militarism and of frightfulness, of which almost every day adds some new manifestation."

Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, the closest male relative of Hadley, is preparing a detailed statement in reply to the German account, obtained through Ambassador Gerard, although the admissions of the latter are in themselves damaging enough. Sir John says that the German official report is absolutely untrue. He adds: "It is a colossal and deliberate lie, an inoffensive and unarmed private citizen without any provocation."

Mrs. Fratley, Hadley's housekeeper, was kept in a German prison until Nov. 21 and is still in broken health as a result.

The Star says editorially: "The German government rewarded the cold-blooded murderer for his deeds, but at the same time concealed the story. Not till Nov. 26 did the murder come out and not until April did the American ambassador succeed in extracting the German statement. It is evident the German government strove hard to suppress the truth, which now sickens the world."

"The murder is very black, but infinitely blacker is the conduct of the court martial and the conduct of the German government. The fellow officers of Krieger condemned the murder. The German government went further than that—it approved the murder and rewarded the murderer. That is German militarism; that is the spirit which we have got to destroy in order to make Europe fit for free men. To breathe in peace with such a spirit is impossible, and until Germany realises it she must remain the enemy of the human race. It is the spirit of Zabern under which the whole German people have

grown together. And we predict that sooner or later they will be against it. A nation of 70,000,000 cannot live permanently in bondage to this spirit. Either this spirit will destroy the German people, or the German people will destroy this spirit."

London, April 17.—Despite the German submarine warfare against British merchant ships, the first month's experience of the board of trade in operating its plan of insuring officers and seamen of the mercantile marine against war risks has proved so satisfactory, it is announced that it has been decided to make a fifty per cent reduction in the rates of the premiums charged. It is stated that all six months' policies issued will be made valid for one year.

UNITED STATES REPLIES TO NOTE FROM GERMANY

Washington, April 23.—The United States government replied Wednesday to the recent memorandum in which Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to deserve true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to one side, or at least to use the legitimate trade to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The American note, which is signed by Secretary of State Bryan, was drafted at the state department, but was finally prepared by President Wilson himself. After pointing out that the language used by Count Von Bernstorff "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral," the note "states that the United States government is not prepared to grant that no such implication is intended," and suggests that "the German ambassador is laboring under certain false impressions."

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents "can not wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government," such correspondence between the United States and the allies has been published shows "the steadfast refusal" of the American government "to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportation of arms is restated, namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be a "direct violation of the neutrality of the United States." The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States "is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will."

The communication was delivered by messenger to Count Von Bernstorff, and by mutual agreement with the German embassy the state department it public.

EVASION OF WAR TAX WILL BE PROSECUTED

Ottawa, April 23.—It has been brought to the attention of the post office department that some business firms, desiring to avoid paying the war tax have been making arrangements for the delivery of armaments, trills, circulars, etc., through means other than the post office.

This is contrary to the postal act, and a warning is issued that the post office department will insist that the law be lived up to rigidly, and will not allow business firms to take any means of avoiding paying the war tax.

All letters conveyed, received, collected, sent, or delivered in contravention of the post office act will be seized and necessary steps immediately taken for the prosecution of the offender. In all cases where the law has been contravened.

Allies Circumvent German Gas

Paris, April 20.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres, on the left of the battle front, we have made very sensible progress, and have driven back the enemy, inflicting on him heavy losses. The Germans have employed a new asphyxiating gas, but a means of protection has been put into service, which has given the best of results among our Belgian allies and ourselves."

"A spirited infantry engagement has taken place near Fey, to the north of Chaulnes, for the possession of an excavation caused by the explosion of a German mine. Our troops dislodged the enemy from it, and have maintained the position, notwithstanding two counter-attacks."

"In Champagne, however, the Germans attempted an attack, which was immediately repulsed."

"On the heights of the Meuse the attacks of the Germans on the front comprising Les Eparges, St. Remy and the trench of Calonne have suffered a complete check. Despite the extreme violence of the German effort, we remain masters of the whole of the position at Les Eparges, the slopes of which are covered with bodies of dead Germans."

"At the trench of Calonne our withdrawal of the day before yesterday, which was temporary, and in which we suffered the loss of not a single cannon, was immediately followed by successful counter-attacks on our part. The Germans delivered their attack with not less than two divisions."

"In the Vosges the same attack, a bombardment of extreme violence, succeeded in penetrating a foothold on the summit of Hartmannswiller. We occupy at a distance of about 100 metres from the summit the positions from which we carried out our attack on March 22, and it was from these positions that we set out on the 24th to capture the summit by an assault which lasted seven minutes."

SECOND BIG BATTLE OF FLANDERS AT DEADLOCK

Calais, April 26.—The German assault at Langemarck continued yesterday without yielding ground. The engagement between Ypres and Bixchoote has been virtually a deadlock since the stirring events of last Thursday and Friday. These two fronts are the most of the most intense fighting of the second great battle of Flanders. At both points the Germans are struggling desperately to push forward infantry and artillery. Ypres has been destroyed by artillery fire, but is held against German possession by the British artillery. In the level ground northeast of Ypres the Germans are concentrating their attack to gain the canal banks west of Langemarck.

WILSON'S WORDS FLOUTED BY PRESS OF GERMANY

Amsterdam, April 23.—Commenting on the address of President Wilson at the luncheon of the Associated Press, at New York, April 20, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says: "We could believe in the inclination of the United States after the war to play the role of which President Wilson refers, namely, to prepare assistance for both belligerent parties, if Americans during the war had acted in accordance with the principle of assistance to neither side. The purveyors of arms and ammunition to adversaries cannot, all of a sudden, pretend to be the impartial friend of all belligerents in the negotiations at the conclusion of the war."

The Local Anzeiger of Berlin

says: President Wilson is mightily mistaken if he imagines his sort of neutrality will be acknowledged and valued by the belligerents as fair play. It is impossible for Germany and her allies to estimate as a sign of self-control, one-sided patronage by the continued toleration of a most extensive supply of arms, combined with humble endurance of all English oppression of neutral commerce. So far as Germany is concerned, President Wilson need not trouble about preparations for help after the war."

The Cologne Gazette says: As a philosophical and academic thesis Professor Wilhelm Meixner may have value, but in the light of the sanguinary experience through which Europe is passing, it is like mockery."

INDIA SELLS WHEAT TO VALUE OF \$145,000,000

London, April 23.—Under arrangements by the Imperial government for controlling the sale of Indian wheat, exports to the continent, amounting to 3,000,000 tons will be sold under government auspices. This is probably the largest transaction of the kind on record.

The first cargo has been sold at 67 shillings per quarter. Assuming that an average price of 65 shillings is obtained, the whole amount involved will reach about \$29,000,000 (\$145,000,000).

An Indian wheat committee, of which Lord Luskin is chairman, has issued full explanatory details of the steps taken by the Indian government to control prices of wheat in India. This has been done by appointing the firms engaged in the trade to be government agents and by fixing the maximum price, which will be gradually reduced as the season advances. Any profits accruing on the sale of the wheat mentioned in the Indian revenue.

FINE U. F. A. SECRETARY UNDER DRUGS ACT

Nanton, April 24.—In what was supposed to have been a test case between the druggists and the U. F. A. regarding the sale of strychnine without a pharmacist's license, J. L. Couey, secretary of the Cayley U. F. A., was fined \$20 and costs for selling strychnine without a license before two magistrates, but the judgment was reserved.

Mr. Couey had been instructed to purchase gopher poison for members, and from orders received, he had sold about 250 ounces of strychnine. This was purchased from a drug company of Calgary and was paid for from his own funds. He was instructed by the finance committee to sell at a profit of 34c. to make expenses. No strychnine was sold to anyone not recognized as a member, and all the rules governing the sale of poison were observed. The farmers have not yet announced whether they will appeal the case.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

At the annual meeting of the Epworth League the executive elected for the coming year stands as follows: Rev. E. T. Scragg, Hon. Pres. Mrs. E. L. Milner, President. Miss Ethel Rose, Vice President. Christian Endeavour Dept. Mr. Seymour Edmunds, Vice President. Missionary Dept. Miss Olivia Reeves, Vice President. Social and Literary Dept. Miss Laycock, Vice President. Citizenship Dept. Mr. Chas. Adams, Sec. Treas. Miss Bernice Ross, Pianist. The topics assigned for the coming year are especially good in each department. Next Monday evening will begin with the first on the Christian Endeavour Department. "The Christian Religion," with monthly roll call. There will be one each month of a series, "The Problem of Young Christians." All interested are cordially invited.

Canadians Have a Hard Fight

Ottawa, April 25.—Twenty-one killed and 500 wounded in the toll taken upon Canadian officers in the heavy fighting of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, north of Ypres which, according to reports, is still going on. A list issued tonight contains the names of 21 officers killed, including three colonels—Lieut. Col. Hart McIlroy, commanding the 7th battalion of Vancouver; Lieut. Col. Russell Lambert Boyle, of Crossfield, Alta., commanding the 10th battalion, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Percival Birchall, of the Canadian permanent staff.

No word has yet been received at the militia department, indicating the probable loss in killed and wounded of the Canadian rank and file in the three days' fighting. With the loss of officers amounting up to 50 it is altogether probable that casualty lists of non-coms. and men still to come in will total 600 or 700, and may be as high as 1,000.

In addition to the three colonels, McIlroy, Birchall and Boyle, three majors, eight captains and seven lieutenants were killed. It is estimated that there are over 500 Canadian officers with the Canadian overseas division, so that approximately one-sixth of the officers were either killed or wounded. It is expected that the casualty lists giving the names of the men of the rank and file will commence to come in tomorrow.

The severity of the fighting in which the Canadian first expeditionary division has been engaged is indicated by the large casualty lists. The reports state that the fighting throughout Saturday, April 24, and that the fighting is still going on.

The Canadian heavy battery of 4.7 guns, which was lost on Thursday or Friday and afterwards retaken by the Canadians, was not located behind the lines of Canadian infantry, but behind the French lines, immediately to the left of the Canadian rear. The French were driven from their position by asphyxiating bombs, the reports declare, and forced back over the Canadian battery. It is believed that the pieces were so heavy that they could not be moved by horses faster than a walk. It was, therefore, found necessary to abandon them. When the Canadian division learned that its heavy battery was in the hands of the Germans, it determined itself to recover the guns was immediately made. The guns were brought off and many German prisoners with them.

GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIAL ADVANTAGE OF ATTACK

London, April 23.—A correspondent to the Times in Eastern France, summing up the fighting about the St. Mihiel wedge, says: "The act result of the autumn and winter campaign is that the Germans have lost their initial advantage of attack and their line is now being beset by the French."

The correspondent emphasizes the importance of the capture of Les Eparges, "in the teeth of the German crown prince," and now that the French "are steadily pushing forward from Verdun towards Metz," says that the strength of the German positions in the Toul Verdun region is now more apparent than real.

"It seems to be certain," he adds, "that the Germans have begun to withdraw their heavy guns from Camp de Romagne." Confirmation of this would be important because it was impossible for the French to occupy St. Mihiel, even if the rumors that the Germans have vacated it are true, unless the Germans also quit Camp de Romagne."

Repairing the Germany Must Pay Ships at Sea

British Navy Has Floating Shipyard

ing Plant

Every British warship carries a

large force of trained mechanics, as well as a completely

equipped workshop for repairing

machinery, a battleship has a

complete lighting system sufficient for

the use of ten thousand men, and has

powerful hydraulic engines for moving

the ship's guns, and even has a

complete set of tools for repairing

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Preserved Art Treasure

How Parisians Saved Venus From the Germans

True to their reputation as lovers

of the artistic, when, during the

months of 1918, the German army drew near

Paris, the French capital, and the

treasures of the Louvre were

packed in great haste, and the

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The Island of Cyprus

The Most Valuable and Important in the Levant

The island of Cyprus, which has

been annexed by Great Britain, is

the most valuable and important

in the Levant. It has an area of

3,584 square miles and is situated

in the Mediterranean sea, near the

mouth of the gulf of Iskenderun,

sixty miles west of Latakia, in Syria,

with which it is connected by cable.

It was not an easy task to have

the piece of marble statue for their

weight and fragility made them dif-

ficult to handle but the French de-

termined that the famous Venus of

Milo, at least should not fall into

the hands of the Germans.

So they took her down from her

pedestal, and laid her in a cabinet

carefully padded and wrapped. At

night the cabinet was taken out

through a secret door and hid secret-

ly in the cellar of the police pre-

fecture, at the end of a certain sec-

retary.

They walked in the cabinet, and

the discovery of these things was

of great aid and disapproval. In

front of this wall they laid a num-

ber of public documents.

It is thought that they had been

placed there to be seen by the

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The Nature of Clays

Probably one of the greatest natural

resources of the world is the supply

of clay and shale, available for ordinary

purposes. The clays and shales

now being used in the manufac-

ture of many of the most impor-

For Men Must Eat!

Feeding the Trenches Under Flaming Shells

With such minuteness of observation as he has had, this man has seen—from airplane, portable watch-tower and spies everywhere it is by no means an easy job to keep the trenchers supplied with food and ammunition.

It is a vivid account of the manner in which this work is done, by one of the transport drivers at the front.

"Inky black night in a rather wild, open country. Lines of wagons stand in readiness to start to work. There are a few straggling couples of horses—clay bay horses some of 'em.

"There is a bugle call—a number of times. The rarest khaki you could imagine come from out of the

shouted hoarsely and the men spring
to the seats on the waggons and

The wagons contain bully beef, biscuits, apples, and cold tea in bottles, and the drivers have got to deliver it all somehow to the soldiers in the trenches eleven miles away. The men fight, sleep, eat, live, and

For, once entrenched in such a

The danger of what is called food-transport work is, of course, far greater in some places than others. In some places there may be shelter to be obtained, right up to the trenches, and the wagons are never seen by the enemy, but in others

ground, over which headway can be made but slowly. Many a driver has

perished, many a baggage wagon had been destroyed, in such places.

When the wagons are within about four miles of the trenches the Germans try to locate them with searchlights, or fireballs, and then begin shelling them.

They use fireballs now altogether for this purpose. The fireball is a sort of immense firework. When it bursts it turns into a glaring ball of blue fire which hangs in the air throwing a brilliant light about the ground beneath it and enabling the

A comrade of mine saw a shell burst within a foot of a waggon. It simply wined the waggon and driver.

and horses out of existence. They were all blown to smithereens. The wagons, of course, spread out as far as possible from each other, and if one or two meet with disaster, some always reach the trenches in safety.

Often the food has to be distributed under shell fire, but in the trenches one is fairly safe; at any rate, the danger never affects the Tommies' ap-

caked, or the other hundred and one
discomforts of living in the

All sorts and conditions of young men may be found among the food-wagon drivers—fromVarsity undergraduates to men who, not long since, were clerks in city offices, driving cabs or working as London—on checking tickets at railway stations—all glad to do their bit, ready to do if necessary doing their duty to their comrades and their country.

put in. Germany made her next season's food supply secure so far as

the coup. Then he sent her men to fight. As they came back wounded and dead, he ordered them to set up a platform a hot soup stand, with nurses and waitresses in attendance. As fast as they regain their strength, they go back to the front. The army is a big crop of soldiers is not being neglected. The boys who in England would be boys, are drilling under some real sergeant.

"I can be ready two-three years from now," said my informant. "Before they are called up for their first year of service they will be boys. The first principles of discipline and drill."

Use Windmills to Herald News

In some parts of Holland they have a curious way of signalling items of

scape, says the *Wide World Magazine*. For instance, the sails "reefed

New York has a story that the kaiser possesses a very 24-inch gun which he is determined at all costs to install at Coton. It is added that if it is true he is prepared to sacrifice \$50,000 lives in the attempt.

... firing a hundred rounds. After a hundred rounds the rifling of the

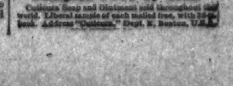
"Then you didn't ask for his hand?"

"No; when I went to interview his father, he was busy with the furnace. He said to come down, and after watching his struggles for half an hour I didn't want to get married."

She's one of those high toned w

She insists that children should be seen and not heard but thinks it cruel

to muzzle a pet bull dog.



The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WHERE THE PROFIT ON A & G. W. BONDS WENT TO

Several times the discussions in the legislature brought to mind the celebrated debates and investigations into the notorious Alberta & Great Waterways railway. One thing was cleared up in a statement by the premier. It will be remembered that the A. & G. W. people disposed of the bonds at par, and the Morgan firm which secured the bonds from the A. & G. W. disposed of them at 110 and in some cases even better than that. That made a difference of something like \$700,000 in the two transactions. There was some suspicion, voiced out loud, that some of the money going to some members of the legislature, and perhaps to some members of the cabinet.

When Leinster Macneil, in his genial, wholehearted and buoyant manner, for which he is famous, made the suggestion in the house recently, it brought a quick and decisive denial by the premier.

He said: "I think that in regard to this matter, this is a good time that I should state that one of the English partners of the house of Morgan informed me that so far as their profit on these bonds was concerned, it went entirely to themselves. Mr. Smith is the London partner, and he looks after matters there. He told me that when they bought these bonds they did not anticipate being able to sell them for anything like 110, but the bonds were not delivered to them until some months afterwards. There had been a considerable change in the market and they had been able to get it."

That clears that up.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM

The following article, copied from the editorial columns of a Conservative journal, admits the truth of the charges made by the Liberals, and is otherwise worthy of pursuit.

The recent admission at Ottawa that war contracts have been awarded only to parties who were on the patronage lists of the government reveals a condition in Canadian politics against which the voice of honest men on both sides should be raised.

For several months the government has been putting forward appeal after appeal for not only a united loyalty but for a general loyalty on the part of the people of Canada. In the "patriotism and production" campaign, the patriotism end of the appeal has been by no means forgotten. Then there have been big increases in taxes of many kinds, with an open appeal in parliament for loyalty and good-will on the part of the people to pay these cheerfully, remembering that the country was defending the homes of the people. There have been appeals for the patriotic fund, for red cross work, and other similar movements of a patriotic nature. In every city and town circles of women have been giving their afternoon's sewing for the soldiers, and free socks for soldiers have been knitted and bought and donated by the hundreds and thousands of pairs.

The appeal for a generous patriotism, which has been sounded from Ottawa might be summed up in some such words as these: "Canada is at war. Our homes and country are in danger. It is no time to put selfish interests first; it is a time for usefulness, for forgetting party differences, for generosity—even for giving up our lives to volunteer for service." And the people have responded.

Investigation has now shown that the appeal for a generous loyalty on the part of the people has all been intended for application outside its own doors. The admission that all contracts have been awarded on the basis of a patronage list indicates a spirit within the ministry department which, in contrast to the

appeal made to the people, might be summed up thus: "This is our chance. We will not put the nation's interests first; we will put party advantage first. This is a time for selfishness; the people's interests can look out for themselves."

The patronage system, common to both political parties in Canada is now, and for years, has been a disgrace to the nation. It is a form of political corruption, wrong at any time, but more corrupt and more detestable than ever if practised at a time when the common people, without thought of self or party, are giving of their very life blood to defend the nation.

The premier would do himself credit if he would declare that at least, during the continuance of the war the system would be abolished.

ENGLAND'S NEW ISLAND

England's recent proclamation of the annexation of Cyprus turns back the pages of history to the days when King Richard Coeur de Lion, conquered the island from the Emperor Isaac of Constantinople, who had behaved discourteously to the Lady Berengaria of Navarre, whom the King subsequently married in the chapel of the Castle of Limasol. These things happened more than seven centuries ago, and now come again an English king claims sovereignty of Cyprus. King Richard, who took the island to the Templars. They could not pay the full price, and so Cyprus came back to King Richard, who gave it to Guy of Lusignan, the dispossessed king of Jerusalem. Thus Cyprus, the island of Aphrodite Anadyomene and of Saint Barabara, became an outpost of Latin civilization in the Levant and one of the most important trading centres of the Middle Ages.

The story of the island from 1200 to 1570 is one of the most extravagant pages of history. The delicious climate and lovely surroundings, promoted a fabulous luxury and an amazing feudal insolence. The kings who for centuries clung to the shadowy title of the lost Jerusalem were twice crowned—once in Nicosia and Cyprus, once in Famagusta for Jerusalem. Their court was crowded by the bearers of picturesque titles—princes of Galilee and Antioch, counts of Jaffa and Edessa, and knights of the Holy Sepulchre. They erected splendid buildings—great cathedrals, the abbey of Bella Paise, and well-placed castles—and during the days of the Lusignians, Cyprus was more important in the eyes of the world than ever it was before or since. This exotic royalty failed at last, and the island fell into the hands of Venice.

The Venetians started the island of its revenues and dismantled its castles, finally in 1570, it was conquered by Sultan Selim the Sol for the sake of its rich wine, and the gallant Venetian, Marcantonio Bragadino, who held Famagusta valiantly for Saint Mark, was betrayed after an honorable surrender to Lala Mustafa, and flayed alive. His skin, stuffed with straw, was for a time used as a matted cushion by his cruel conquerors, and was finally sold to his family.

The Ottoman finished what the Venetians had begun. He closed Famagusta to commerce and built Larnaca in its stead, not to all intents and purposes, Cyprus was neglected and oppressed until they made themselves responsible for its proper administration in 1878.

THE SUBMARINE

A few years ago the great question was whether armor plate or ship's guns would, in the end, prove the stronger. As the guns increased in size and their projectiles gained in penetration, armor grew thicker, and called to it and alloys that gave it greater powers of resistance. The contest seems to have resulted in a victory for the guns. At present no warship, however well protected, can withstand the impact of projectiles from the heaviest naval guns.

Today the contest is between the battleship and the submarine. Not long before the present war broke out, one of the foremost naval authorities of Great Britain started men's speculations by declaring that the day of the dread-

nought was past, and that the submarine was to be the victor in future battles on the sea. He found many who agreed with him, but also many who took the opposite view. At times during the past half year events have seemed to confirm his prophecy, but the issue is still doubtful.

Submarines have indeed torpedoed and sunk battleships, but on the other hand several submarines have been rammed and destroyed in one or two cases by unarmed merchant vessels. The new craft have an advantage in being able to conceal themselves, and thus to make an attack before their presence is suspected; but they are necessarily slow of movement, especially when submerged, and vessels of high speed can run away from them, or battle them by taking a zigzag course. Moreover, in their very construction there is an element of danger to themselves; even if they escape the enemy they are by no means certain to survive the perils of the sea. A case in point is the recent fate of one of our own submarines in Honolulu harbor.

Unless future experience in this war differs considerably from that of the early months of the conflict, the result is likely to be that both types will survive and gain in effectiveness. For the greater operations of a naval war the huge battleship is necessary. No government that might have to face such a task as reducing the forts of the Dardanelles would think for a moment of stopping the construction of great powerful battleships, no government that needs the defense of a navy will ever again neglect to provide an active and alert fleet of submarines. Youth's Companion.

SCOTT STANDS BY LEGISLATION

Premier Scott comes out in the open with his somewhat radical temperance legislation, and declares that he will stand or fall upon his temperance policy. That is the kind of a statesman that friends admire, and that opponents respect. It is certain that he stands for the best interests of his province, and has the endorsement of the vast majority of the Saskatchewan people.

What Saskatchewan has done by temperance legislation, and the people of the province will do by direct vote on July 21. The time is not very far distant, and it is time that the right-thinking people should begin the work of organizing for the contest.

As might be expected, the liquor interests are already at work. They never sleep. At this particular time they are trying to make the people believe that every bit of legislation in this country is the work of their opponents, and are trying to make the public believe that restrictive legislation will become the order of the day if the country does not continue to legalize the liquor traffic. That is an excellent, as the usual anti-prohibition argument. There is but one question at issue. Are we satisfied with the liquor traffic? Do we want it among our people, with our children? Or should we banish it from our province? We have the opportunity of destroying the traffic by passing the prohibition bill on July 21. Will any right-thinking, intelligent person say a word in behalf of the liquor interests?

HELIGOLAND

British newspapers are advising the government to blow up the little island of Heligoland, Germany's naval stronghold in the North Sea. The island is less than one-third of a mile in superficial area, and with modern explosives it would not be difficult to annihilate it completely if the British fleet could get close enough to batter it for a few days with explosive shells.

But, as the Weekly Scotsman says, "it is necessary, first, to catch the hare."

The island of Heligoland is one of the most strongly fortified spots in the world, fleets of German war vessels and submarines move around it, and all the nearby waters are thickly sown with mines. It is impossible, at present, for vessels of the British navy to get near it. It has been such a thorn in the side of the British navy that Germany has shot her bolt, and there is no

longer any talk of marching on Paris, Petrograd and London. The enthusiasm of the people has cooled. Nevertheless, it is said, they are neither disheartened nor hopeless. They are confident Germany cannot be defeated, although they believe she cannot overthrow her enemies and would be willing to call it a draw.

From this fool's paradise they will have a rude awakening, Germany, where the infernal science of slaughter, highly specialized, has been the whole study of a race for two generations, will itself experience the rigors of war, and the allies fighting a fight for freedom for every neutral nation from the colonial United States to microscopic San Marino, fighting for ordered freedom against ordered slavery, fighting for Russia against Zarenism, must of necessity dictate their near terms in the very palace of the criminal author of the wickedest of wars.

Forty Shorthorn bulls from this district were disposed of at the annual bull sale at Calgary last week, and all brought good prices. Eighteen of these animals were sold by J. L. Walters, and twenty-two by Sharpe Bros.

CATCHING A TARTAR

"I've caught a Tartar, sir!" the legendary soldier bellowed at his officer. "Well, bring him along then," shouted the officer in reply. "I can't, sir," volunteered the soldier. "Why not?" queried the officer, from afar.

"He won't let me, sir," roared the soldier, struggling in the grasp of the athletic Yellow Man. In similar plight today is Germany, when she announced her offensive in the west will be abandoned for other operations in the east. Six months ago it was remarked in these columns that Germany was beaten; the rush on Paris, on which the brigand empire had staked all, had failed, and it only remained for Father Time to emphasize that truth. Lord Kitchener, we see, spoke with expert voice when he declared, not long ago, that the war would not begin until 1916's spring. The final result seems clear, but it yet requires every man to put his shoulder to the wheel, and by attrition alone it can have declare itself decisively before 1916.

Ever far from us 'e

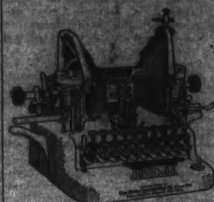
Such boasting as the Gentiles use

Or least breeds without the law? But still, as we watch the Homeric strife, the Germans to be impressed upon us that Prussia has received too much credit for her military prowess. That prestige, after all, was won in the war of 1864 against Denmark, wherein Prussia and Austria beat a small people; in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, which was decided by a single battle, and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, which overthrew Napoleon III. and founded the present German Empire. In the last-named struggle Prussia marshalled forces far greater than those of France, and the latter, too, were ill-prepared, badly led, and suffered from a lack of internal cohesion: German method, in fact, was never put to the test—it never had to deal with defeat, nor overwhelming numbers, nor adverse conditions.

Having looked upon this picture, look on these—upon the British deeds of 1867, and the French miracle of 1903-06. Who can compare any achievement of the German arms during the last sixty years with the heroic deeds of the British troops in India in the awful year of the Indian Mutiny, or with French triumphs achieved by volunteers, levied against seasoned veterans, in the early years of the Great French Revolution, when the French Republic was struggling for its life against the tyrants of every monarchial state in Europe? No comparison is possible.

Concurrently with Germany's relinquishing of her offensive in the west come striking statements by American observers recently returned from Wilhelm II's empire. They notice, they say, an extreme difference of feeling in the German people now as compared with the way they felt at the outbreak of the war. They believe, actually, that Germany has shot her bolt, and there is no

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Ask for Blue Ribbon products and see that your dealer gives them. All Blue Ribbon goods are guaranteed to satisfy. If otherwise you may not form them. Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder are the best on the market or they couldn't be sold so strong a guarantee.

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The Store
with the
Right Prices

The Leading Store News

Ladies' New Waists

Just arrived, another shipment of Ladies' new Cotton Voile and Silk Waists. These are special value and up to date in style. Prices range from \$1 to \$4.

Children's New Hats

We carry a good assortment of Children's Spring Hats. Good assortment of shapes and colors at special prices ranging from.....50c to \$2.50

New Scrim and Bunglonets

House cleaning time is coming and you will want to replace those old curtains and get new ones. We have a good variety of Scrims and Bunglonets to choose from, prices ranging from 15c to \$1.00 per yd

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!



We carry everything in the line of Shoes for Ladies and Children. Lace or button pumps, low shoes in patent leather, gunmetal, vici kid, and are perfect fitting styles. Material, the best leather, at a moderate price. Let us show you our stock.

Men's Dress and Driving Gloves

We have a full range of Men's Dress Gloves, Auto and Driving Gloves. These are extra good values. Prices from.....\$1.00 to \$2.50

Men's Work Gloves

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's Work Gloves, H.B.K. make, in mule skin, horse hide, napa, pinto, shell cordovan. These are made of the best leather at prices ranging from.....50c to \$1.50 per pair

Auto Coats and Trousers

Men's Auto Coat and Trousers, just the thing to keep your clothes clean. Colors are khaki. Special value.

Coats, special.....\$4.00
Trousers.....1.50

Men's New Spring Hats

We have all the latest in Men's Spring Felt Hats. The new spoon rim fedora in all shades, the high taper crown and half telescope in all the newest colors. Prices ranging from.....\$1.50 to \$3.50

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

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Our Hardware
is
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Don't Neglect the Eyes of Your Children

A good share of the trouble of children who in school matters are not pushing ahead as they should, can be attributed to eye trouble, so say teachers and school officials. Parents probably never think of this, nevertheless it is a fact.

It would be wise to have the child's eyes examined by a competent optician. Such services cost you nothing here.

There are many people who have a wrong idea of Astigmatism. It is not a disease but an irregularity in the curvature of the eye and can be corrected by specially ground lenses. Its usual symptoms are headaches, often accompanied by a turning of the head a little to one side and squinting the eyes, in viewing objects.

We are perfectly equipped to examine the eyes and correct all defects that glasses will remedy.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Wm. Curry went to Edmonton this week, for a few weeks' visit.

Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold the annual church parade on the first Sunday in June, weather permitting.

Runaway June is drawing large crowds to the Rex every Tuesday evening. This promises to be a very fascinating play and will be followed with great interest by Lacombe theatre goers.

Wm. Curry and son Earl started on Tuesday for McMurray, some three hundred miles northeast of Edmonton, with the intention of locating in that district.

The Black Box, an installment of which is being presented every Saturday evening at the Rex, is exciting more interest than any photoplay heretofore produced.

There was a large attendance of Odd Fellows at the Presbyterian church on the 25th, the occasion being the observance of the 90th anniversary of the order.

Catch My Pal Patterson, temperance orator, of Belfast, Ireland, will address a meeting in the interests of prohibition, in the Comel Theatre, on Tuesday, May 18.

Glen E. White, the well-known Spruceville farmer, was fortunate in securing two first prizes with his two Holstein entries at the Edmonton Stock Show last week. He also secured a second prize in the hog class.

The Women's Institute is taking hold of the matter of cemetery improvement. A day will be set for some time in May, when the ladies of the Institute, with such masculine assistance as they can secure, will do all that can be done in a general way to put the cemetery in a more presentable condition, and they request that all lot owners on the same day put their own lots in order.

There has been considerable grain stolen in town and the surrounding district during the past few months, to the great annoyance of the farmers. This fact was no doubt in part responsible for an unusual interest being taken in a case that came up this week. On Wednesday Robert Thompson was arrested on a charge of stealing a bag of chop from Cole & Slater's slaughter house. He was released on \$1,000 bail till Friday, when the case came up for hearing before Magistrates Switzer and Wilson. The evidence showed that neighbors had seen him very early on Wednesday morning carrying a full bag from the direction of the slaughter house to his stable; that an investigation disclosed plain tracks all the way, so that there was no room for doubt that the bag had been carried from the slaughter house. Another strong bit of evidence against the accused was his behavior when he realized that arrest was imminent. He endeavored to escape arrest by offering to pay for the bag of chop in question and for several more bags of feed from the same place as well. The accused pleaded not guilty when brought into court, but his evidence in support of the plea lacked much of being convincing. He was found guilty and fined \$10, and costs, the total amounting to about \$21, with the alternative of imprisonment and hard labor.

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CRUISER NIOBE WATCHING OVER NEWPORT NEWS.

Ottawa, April 23.—The whereabouts of the cruiser Niobe has been revealed through a letter received by Mrs. S. Campbell, of Renfrew, from her son Bert, who is serving on Canada's biggest fighting ship as a wireless operator. The writer tells of a heavy storm which struck the Niobe on a trip from Bermuda to Newport News and goes on to say:

"When we arrived at Newport we went on guard, relieving the ships there. Five were doing duty, but just for a day and a half, and when they steamed out they left 'The Cumberland' and the 'Niobe.' Chesapeake Bay is about 30 miles across, so we had our work cut out to guard it, especially at night, when one can hardly see 30 feet.

"Orders were that should the Prinz Eitel Friedrich come out the Niobe would engage, so we prepared to clear for action. You ought to see a man of war cleared for battle.

"That night everything was ready and everybody in high spirits. After cruising over 30,000 miles (which we have done since war broke out) and not meeting a German, it was indeed a long wait. We had supper and then the bugler sounded on

to action stations. It was not my watch in the wireless room, so I went down into the magazines and operated a generator, used in firing the guns. Then, my work over, for a while, I went up to the upper deck. Here everything was pitch dark."

PRINTED BUTTER WRAPPERS

It is against the law for anyone to market butter in paper wrappers without having printed on the wrapper the words "Dairy Butter," and any tanner who contravenes this act is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$50.

There still appears to be some persons who question the fact that dairy butter cannot be legally offered for sale in paper packages without having printed on each package the words "Dairy Butter." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 can be obtained at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by sending for Bulletin No. 43.

The regulations under the Act came into force on Sept. 1st of last year and any violations of the Act are liable to penalties ranging from \$10 to \$50. It would be wise, not to place too much faith in those who say there is no law on the subject, as a visit from the constable might be an expensive manner of gaining experience.

The underlying principle of the law is protection to the consumer, the honest manufacturer and the honest dealer. There is where the difficulty comes in; there are so many manufacturers and dealers who desire to continue tricks that are not honest to the consumer. The manufacturer of good butter is anxious to have his name on his product, the manufacturer of axle grease is naturally anxious to have the stuff labeled. It is just those people that the Act is after, and all consumers should insist upon having the name of the maker on

any package of butter they buy. A dairy is defined by the Act as a place where the milk of cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter. Butter made at such a place must be labeled "Dairy."

BORN

McDOUGALL—At Lacombe, on April 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDougall, a daughter.

RILEY—At Lacombe, on April 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Riley, twins (son and daughter).

HUTTON—At Lacombe, on April 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hutton, a son.

FOR SALE

3 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Nine of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cockerels is \$3 to \$5 each. Apply The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

Pure bred White Orpington eggs, Kollerstrass strain, Aldrich quality, \$1 per setting.

Seed Potatoes

Ohio Junior, excellent table potato, earlier than Early Ohio. \$1.00 per bushel. Joe M. Abard, Railway Street, Lacombe.

M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month.—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.